

LABOR MARKET REVIEW

Economic Growth Region 7

Statistical Data for November 2006

January 2007

November Unemployment Rates

(preliminary)

Release Date: 12/29/06

AREA	11/06	10/06	11/05
U.S.	4.3%	4.1%	4.8%
INDIANA	4.5%	4.6%	5.1%
EGR 7*	5.0%	5.2%	6.3%
Terre Haute MSA**	5.2%	5.4%	6.3%
Clay	5.1%	5.4%	6.3%
Parke	4.6%	4.6%	5.5%
Putnam	4.3%	4.6%	6.4%
Sullivan	4.9%	5.3%	7.2%
Vermillion	5.5%	5.6%	6.6%
Vigo	5.2%	5.4%	6.1%
Brazil	6.6%	6.9%	8.5%
Clinton	7.3%	6.5%	9.3%
Greencastle	5.4%	5.9%	7.8%
Rockville	9.3%	8.1%	10.8%
Sullivan	5.5%	6.2%	9.8%
Terre Haute	5.8%	6.1%	6.6%

***EGR 7** includes Clay, Parke, Putnam, Sullivan, Vermillion and Vigo counties

** **Terre Haute MSA** includes Clay, Sullivan, Vermillion and Vigo counties

***All unemployment rates used are non-seasonally adjusted.

Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics – Indiana Workforce Development



REGIONAL AND STATE UNEMPLOYMENT

Regional and state unemployment rates were generally little changed in November. Overall, 28 states and the District of Columbia recorded over-the-month unemployment rate increases, 10 states registered decreases, and 12 states had no change, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported.

State Unemployment (Seasonally Adjusted)

Mississippi reported the highest unemployment rate in November, 7.5 percent, followed by Michigan, 6.9 percent, and South Carolina, 6.6 percent. Hawaii and Utah again recorded the lowest unemployment rates, 2.3 and 2.6 percent, respectively.

Regional Unemployment (Seasonally Adjusted)

In November, the Midwest again registered the highest unemployment rate among the four regions, 4.8 percent. The South and West recorded the lowest rates, 4.4 percent each, followed closely by the Northeast, at 4.5 percent. The Northeast was the only region to record a statistically significant unemployment rate change from October (+0.3 percentage point). In contrast, all four regions posted significantly lower unemployment rates than a year earlier: the South (-0.6 percentage point), Midwest and West (-0.5 point each), and Northeast (-0.3 point).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE RANKING by COUNTY (High to Low)

NOV 2006 RANK	COUNTY	NOV 2006 RATE
18	Vermillion	5.5%
24	Vigo	5.2%
25	Clay	5.2%
38	Sullivan	4.9%
47	Parke	4.6%
58	Putnam	4.3%

SURROUNDING STATES NOVEMBER 2006 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (Preliminary Not Seasonably Adjusted)

Illinois – 3.7% Indiana – 4.5%
Kentucky – 5.2% Michigan – 6.5% Ohio – 5.1%

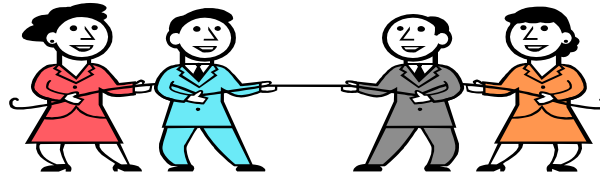
TERRE HAUTE MSA

(Clay, Sullivan, Vermillion and Vigo Counties)

WAGE AND SALARIED EMPLOYMENT

	Nov 2006	Oct 2006	Nov 2005	CHANGE FROM			
				Oct 2006 TO Nov 2006		Nov 2005 TO Nov 2006	
Total Nonfarm	75,800	75,600	75,500	+200	+0.3%	+300	+0.4%
Total Private	62,200	62,100	61,500	+100	+0.2%	+700	+1.1%
Goods Producing	16,000	16,100	15,900	-100	-0.6%	+100	+0.6%
Service-Providing	59,800	59,500	59,600	+300	+0.5%	+200	+0.3%
Private Srvc Provider	46,200	46,000	45,600	+200	+0.4%	+600	+1.3%
Nat. Res & Construction	3,500	3,500	3,500	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Manufacturing	12,500	12,600	12,400	-100	-0.8%	+100	+0.8%
Trade, Transportation, Wholesale Trade	15,100	14,700	14,700	+400	+2.7%	+400	+2.7%
Retail Trade	1,700	1,700	1,700	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Trans,Warehouse, Utility	10,400	10,000	10,100	+400	+4.0%	+300	+3.0%
Information	3,000	3,000	2,900	+0	+0.0%	+100	+3.4%
Financial Activities	800	800	800	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Professional and Business	2,700	2,700	2,700	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Educational and Health	5,100	5,200	5,200	-100	-1.9%	-100	-1.9%
Leisure and Hospitality	12,500	12,500	12,500	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Other Services	7,100	7,200	6,900	-100	-1.4%	+200	+2.9%
Government	2,900	2,900	2,800	+0	+0.0%	+100	+3.6%
Federal Government	13,600	13,500	14,000	+100	+0.7%	-400	-2.9%
State Government	1,500	1,500	1,500	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Local Government	4,900	4,800	5,000	+100	+2.1%	-100	-2.0%
Local Govt Education	7,200	7,200	7,500	+0	+0.0%	-300	-4.0%
	4,000	4,000	4,300	+0	+0.0%	-300	-7.0%

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Current Employment Statistics



LOCAL EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS

Local Employment Dynamics (LED), a partnership between the Indiana Department of Workforce Development and the U.S. Census Bureau, provides innovative demographic employment information (Quarterly Workforce Indicators) for local decision makers, economic development agencies, education and training institutions, and transportation agencies. The Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) measure the performance of the local economy. Turnover, separations, new hires, and average new hire earnings by county, metropolitan area, and Workforce Investment area are among the data items on the web site. The web address is:
<http://lehd.dsd.census.gov/led/>.

Economic Growth Region 4 Top Industries

Top 10 industries ranked on the greatest growth in hiring from 3Q2004 to 3Q2005.

Industry Sub-Sector	Growth
General Merchandise Stores	47
Personal and Laundry Services	41
Broadcasting (except Internet)	37
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	36
Support Activities for Transportation	34
Accommodation	31
Repair and Maintenance	28
Construction of Buildings	27
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	26
Mining (except Oil and Gas)	25

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, Local Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD), Local Employment Dynamics (LED), Industry Focus, 3rd quarter 2005.

Bureau of Labor Statistics Reports...

"Ask Annie" in Fortune magazine, quotes the Bureau of Labor Statistics in a recent reply to a reader who asks "which kinds of college degrees will be the most likely to lead to a good job in 3 or 4 years.?" He or she writes that he or she likes "chemistry or math", but also enjoys learning languages. The reply, at <http://money.cnn.com/2006/09/07/news/economy/hottest.majors.fortune/index.htm?postvers>, is: To graduate with the most marketable sheepskin, you'd do well to apply your math skills and maybe your chemistry acumen as well, and get a degree in engineering. The Bureau of Labor Statistics expects that the economy will generate 200,000 more engineering jobs by 2014 and many employers are already noticing a shortage of skilled workers in a variety of engineering fields -- civil, mechanical, industrial, you name it. Annual pay for engineers in the U.S. now averages \$72,965, well over twice the U.S. average of just under \$30,000 for workers in all computers., populists argue the market is broken. The rules are rigged. The reigning ideology in Washington must be upended. Unions must be revived. Globalization needs to be reorganized," writes David Brooks in The New York Times, September 7, page A31. "The problem with this narrative is that it doesn't really fit the facts. First, workers over all are not getting a smaller slice as they were in 1969...workers are not stuck in dead-end jobs. Social mobility is roughly where it was a generation ago...declining unionization has not been the driving force behind inequality. David Card, of the University of California, Berkeley, has estimated that de-unionization explains between 10 of the pie. Wages and benefits have made up roughly the same share of GDP for 50 years. Second, offshore outsourcing is not decimating employment. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, outsourcing is responsible for 1.9 percent of layoffs, and the efficiencies it produces create more jobs at better wages than the ones destroyed." He continues: jobs are not more insecure. Workers are just as likely to hold a job for 20 years and 20 percent of the rise in inequality, and that effect was probably strongest decades ago. These days the working class is not falling behind the middle or upper-middle class. Instead, the big rise in inequality is within the office parks, among people who were never unionized. Middle managers are falling behind top executives. It's true that middle-class wages are lagging, but as Stephen Rose points out in "The American Prospect," over the past 25 years the share of working-age adults in households making less than \$75,000 has dropped by 14 percent -- after adjusting for inflation. The median household income of people in their prime working years (25-59) is \$63,000. Workers continue to see their wages rise as they age. The typical male worker with some college but no degree has seen his income rise from \$34,000 in 2000 to about \$40,000 today. Lawrence Katz, formerly of the Clinton Administration, now of Harvard, puts it this way: Across many nations, the market increasingly rewards people with high social and customer-service skills. Katz describes a polarized economy. Wages are rising in the bottom quartile for workers who provide personal services. The middle is lagging. The real rewards are going to the top 10 percent, especially to those relative few who have the skills to transform organizations from the top. In other words, the market isn't broken: the meritocracy is working almost too well. It's rewarding people based on individual talents.

WAGE DEMAND INFORMATION

As of 1/21/07

The Department of Workforce Development Customer Self Service System (CS3) performs matches between job applicants looking for work and employers looking for new employees.

Wage Demand provides the number of applicants registered in CS3, as well as the annual and median wages that the applicants define as their wage expectations.

County/Region	Average Annual Wage Demand	Median Annual Wage Demand	Number Of Applicants
Clay	\$22,019	\$20,800	675
Parke	\$22,714	\$20,800	299
Putnam	\$25,819	\$23,400	763
Sullivan	\$19,207	\$16,640	532
Vermillion	\$22,543	\$20,800	319
Vigo	\$20,540	\$18,000	2,552
EGR 7	\$21,591	\$18,720	5,140
Indiana	\$27,384	\$20,800	170,481



TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY LOCAL OFFICE

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Workforce Transition Unit

LOCAL OFFICE	November 2006	October 2006	Previous Month % Change	November 2005	Previous Year % Change
Terre Haute	6,915	7,383	-6.3%	8,350	-17.2%
INDIANA	241,826	254,625	-5.0%	224,044	7.9%

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI-U)

U.S. City Average

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Unadjusted percent change to Nov 2006 from:

	<u>Nov 05</u>	<u>Oct 06</u>
All Items	2.0%	-.1%
Food/Beverages	2.3%	-.2%
Housing	3.0%	.0%
Apparel	.2%	-1.3%
Transportation	-1.0%	-.5%
Medical Care	3.7%	0.2%
Recreation	1.3%	.0%
Education/Communication	2.4%	-.3%
Other Goods/Services	2.6%	.0%
Midwest Region (All Items)*	1.3%	.3%

*Midwest Region = Midwest Urban Average. Expenditure categories are not available on a regional basis.



INDIANA'S LABOR MARKET INFORMATION WEBSITE

HOOSIERS BY THE NUMBERS
www.hoosierdata.in.gov

Kim Stevenson

Regional Market Analyst

WORKONE TERRE HAUTE

(812) 234-6602 ext 327

kstevenson@dwd.IN.gov

Serving...

Economic Growth Region 7:

Clay, Parke, Putnam, Sullivan,
Vermillion and Vigo counties

REGION 7 APPLICANT POOL

AS OF 1/21/2007

<u>Job Titles</u>	<u>Number of Applicants</u>
Administrative Assistants	304
All Other Hand Workers	410
All Other Machine Operators	439
Assemblers (Factory Work)	1,069
Cashiers, General	457
Customer Service Reps -Utilities	248
Data Entry Keyers, Except Composing	257
File Clerks	319
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	489
General Office Clerks	475
Hand Packers & Packagers	452
Order Fillers - Wholesale/Retail Sales	230
Other Hand Material Movers	242
Packaging/Filling Mach Operators	230
Production Helpers	353
Production Laborers	977
Receptionists/Information Clerks	371
Secretaries - Other	260
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	234
Stock Clerks : Stockroom/Warehouse	234

*The Department of Workforce Development's Customer Self Service System (CS3) performs matches between job applicants looking for work and employers looking for applicants to hire. **Applicant Pool** provides a numerical listing of the top jobs being sought by job applicants.

To Supply Your Recruiting Needs
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